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SANDYLOAM

Garden Lilies

Autumn -- 1946

ALAN AND ESTHER MACNEIL
SPOONERVILLE ROAD
NORTH SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT

A FOREWORD FROM

Sandyloam

This season, for the first time in a number of years, we are able to list a group of imported bulbs. Our collectors in Burma and India are busy, and again we shall have the magnificent *L. sulphureum* for our gardens. Other lilies, equally attractive, but not so well known in this country, are coming too, and these include *L. Bakerianum*, *L. nepalense*, *L. ochraceum*, and *L. Wallichianum*. From Holland we are importing *L. Brownii*, *L. aurantiacum* (croceum), and some of the *speciosums* — all lilies that have been grown here throughout the war — but in so limited a quantity as to be negligible.

New lilies and formerly rare ones, are available in increasing numbers, as well. Stocks of the *Backhouse* hybrids, of several of Miss Preston's and Mr. Skinner's hybrids, and of *L. tsingtauense* are larger than they have ever been: this in spite of acute shortages of labor and material during the past five years. American growers are finding what lilies thrive in our gardens and how to increase them, so that presently every gardener can have them if he so desires.

For the first time, too, since 1940, we have an adequate and able staff on our grounds, and this means that our propagation program can move ahead in swift and steady paces — that we shall be able to grow many things in quantity, as well as to keep them weeded and sprayed while they are growing. Bulbs are still short, yes, and will be for some little time. It is very likely that with many species and hybrids there will never be enough to go around. But here at Sandyloam we are on the way to overcoming some of these shortages. And our aim, as always, is to bring you the finest bulbs that are grown anywhere in the world.

Beginning next year we are expecting from the Chino-Tibetan borderland a number of lilies that are probably not in cultivation anywhere in the world: romantic and fabulous species such as *L. papilliferum*, *L. Stewartianum*, and *L. taliense*. Along with these we expect fresh stocks of *L. Wardii*, *L. lankongense*, and *L. Duchartrei*. These western Chinese and Tibetan lilies, together with azaleas, rhododendrons, and primulas, that are coming from the same territory, will not be distributed for several years: not until such time as we have had the opportunity to experiment with them and to work up stocks, so that we can feel certain they will not be lost. All too many new and rare plants from western China have been lost by nurseries and arboreta in the past.

A word to those who may wish to visit our plantings: We are looking forward to meeting gardeners with whom we have corresponded for years and who again are able to travel. It will be more profitable, though, in case you must come a distance, if you will wait a year or so before making the trip to Sandyloam. Because of our handicaps during the past several years, and because of the changes we have been making in our plantings there is not a great deal to see at the present time. We are beginning an extensive propagation program and for a year or two there will be a great many bulblets in the ground, very little above the ground, and even less in bloom. In addition to this we have been experimenting for several years with

scattered plantings in our woodland. At first we placed our most valuable lilies here in terms of isolation from lily mosaic¹. But soon we found that bulbs grew so magnificently in this virgin, well-drained woods soil, rich in humus, that we have been clearing an increasing number of areas along our brook. Now the bulk of our bulbs are in these isolated sections, and these plantings are not accessible to guests. For those who wish to visit us, who are interested in lily culture, we plan to develop a "show" planting containing a representative collection of the genus *Lilium*. In a year or two we hope to have a few bulbs of most kinds of lilies growing here — all those that will take field planting. But this planting is not yet interesting nor extensive. It will take time to build it and time also for a number of species, varieties and hybrids to establish here. When it is really worth seeing we shall let you know.

Our book, *Garden Lilies*, published by Oxford University Press, is finally coming out this October. It is priced at \$3.00. We shall be happy to accept orders, or you may reserve a copy through your local bookstore.

INTRODUCTIONS

The following list of lilies is new to our catalogue this season and those starred (*) are new to commerce. We are delighted to present them to American gardeners.

L. Bolanderi
L. catesbaei
L. longiflorum PEERLESS
L. occidentale
L. philadelphicum BLACK DIAMOND*
L. philadelphicum FLAWLESS*
L. philadelphicum SUNLIGHT*
L. superbum, Mrs. Henry's New Variety*
L. UMBELLATUM SATAN*
L. UMBELLATUM SELECTED SEEDLINGS*
L. UMBELLATUM VIOLET NILES WALKER*
L. Wallichianum

They are described in the body of the catalogue. Each of them is a distinguished new addition to our lily family.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

DR. JOSEPH F. ROCK is one of the great plant explorers of the present age. He was born in Vienna in 1884, and studied there, first at the Schoten Gymnasium and then at the University of Vienna. In early youth he moved to the United States and subsequently settled in Hawaii where he first held the post of botanist for the Hawaiian Board of Agriculture and later the chair of Systematic Botany at The University of Hawaii. He explored the Islands for the Hawaiian government and for The National Geographic Society as well.

In 1923 he led his first expedition into southwestern Yunnan and Tibet, sponsored by The National Geographical Society. There followed several expeditions for this society and for Harvard University in the years 1927 to 1930, and 1930 to 1933. During 1932 and 1933 he was also

¹ See Cultural Notes in back of catalogue.

doing exploratory work in Yunnan for The University of California. Since that time he has made his home in Yunnan where he has been translating the very ancient pictographic literature of one of the aboriginal tribes. He tells us their religion and literature are of pre-Buddhist origin.

Dr. Rock's scientific contribution has been very large. To schools and museums he has sent hundreds of zoological specimens, and to universities and arboreta large collections of botanical material, including living plants and seeds of unknown or little known species. Many of these have since found their way to gardens in this country and in Europe. His speciality has been rhodendrons and azaleas but from him we also have primulas, gentians, notholirions, fritillarias and fifteen or twenty lilies native to remote sections of the world. His background is rich and he has written extensively, for magazines, technical and otherwise, in addition to his careful, scholarly books. His fund of knowledge is so wide and his life has been so full that a few hours spent in his company are a never-to-be-forgotten experience. He returned to the United States shortly after Pearl Harbor and remained here for the duration of the war; but he is returning to Yunnan this summer to complete his records of the culture and the literature of the ancient people who are his neighbors.

VIOLET NILES WALKER was born on the island of Guernsey July 16, 1877 and died in Woodberry Forest, Virginia, January 16, 1946. She was the daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Nathan Eric Niles and spent her childhood and early youth in the well-known Naval stations of this country. She was privately tutored and also studied art in Philadelphia, New York and Paris. While her family was resident abroad she married, in London, Joseph G. Walker of the famous Woodberry Forest School. She was one of the original and most helpful members of the Lily Committee of the American Horticultural Society, a famous specialist in the genus, and a most generous friend to all who grew and loved lilies. Her colorful and commanding personality kept her active in many fields. It was Mrs. Walker who established and for a number of years led the work of the Lily Committee of the Garden Club of Virginia — a project whose findings, reports and annual Lily Show have been distinct and outstanding in the American scene. She was a fellow of The Royal Horticultural Society, a member of The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, The American Rose Society and The American Rock Garden Society. For eight years she edited the fine magazine, "Garden Gossip" which is published by the Garden Club of Virginia.

Mrs. Walker's friends will be pleased to know that Louis Vasseur's newest introduction, a fine persimmon orange L. UMBELLATUM, has been named in her honor.

GARDEN LILIES

AMABILE (Korea) This is a brilliantly colored dwarf variety. It bears from 4 to 6 grenadine-red black-spotted flowers of Turk's cap shape. It grows from 1½ to 2½ feet and will blossom from mid to late June¹. Splendid for a splash of color in the rock garden or early border. Plant 6 inches deep.

Each 50c Dozen \$5.50

AMABILE LUTEUM We offer the true very rare form with attractive yellow flowers. Plant 4 to 6 inches deep. Not fastidious about soil or location. This is one of the loveliest of all lilies and has earned a generous corner in every garden.

Stock limited Each \$3.00 Dozen \$32.00

AURANTIACUM (Europe) The Irish Orangeman's Lily, commonly called *L. croceum*, is distinct and charming, with upright blooms of clear brilliant orange flecked with purple. The blooms are smaller than those of *L. umbellatum*, have more pointed petals, and flower slightly later. It is a most attractive garden lily and prefers a heavy soil. July flowering. Height 3 to 4 feet. Plant 5 to 7 inches deep.

Each 80c Dozen \$8.75

AURATUM, Esperanza strain This is an exotic beauty with immensely fragrant open-trumpet shaped flowers frequently as large as a dinner plate. They are white with a gold band down the center of each petal and the entire flower is flecked with crimson. Mid August to September is the blossoming time and they grow from 4 to 6 feet or taller. Plant 8 to 12 inches deep.

Splendid mosaic-free seedlings. Each \$1.30, \$1.50 \$1.75
Dozen \$14.00, \$16.50, \$18.00

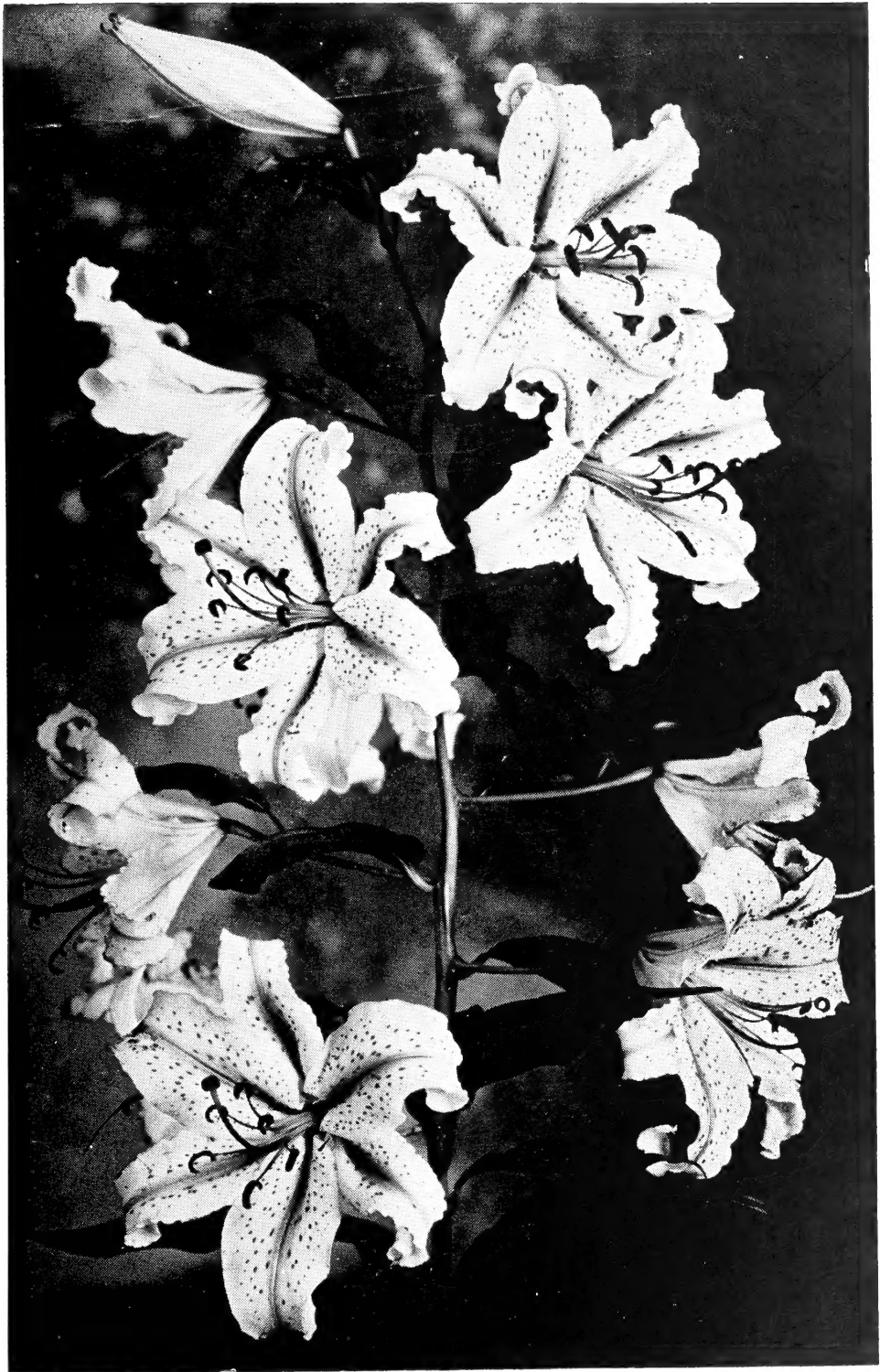
SELECTED SEEDLINGS² A magnificent group, distinct from the ordinary *L. auratum* in that each stem is notable for its size, shape or coloring. Each \$2.25

BACKHOUSE HYBRIDS A group raised by the late Mrs. R. O. Backhouse and a priceless addition to the garden. The individual blooms though not large are charming and are Martagon shaped, growing on a long spike. They are difficult to classify as to color for, actually, they are variable and iridescent, ranging from pale ivory through the golds, pink, mauve, apricot, orange—all variously flushed and marked. An excellent group for the garden as they are not particular as to soil or location, establish well and are quite immune to mosaic. Height 5 to 6 feet. Plant about 6 inches. Late June to early July flowering. Un-named seedlings. Each \$2.00 Dozen \$22.00

BROCADE One of the finest of the named hybrids. The flowers are orange-yellow with pink marbling and maroon spots. A free-flowering lily and a vigorous grower. We are indeed fortunate to be able to list it. Each \$3.00

¹ Flowering dates given for all lilies are for central New England. The periods will naturally vary in other climates.

² Special list of Mr. Alwyne Buckley's Esperanza Named Seedlings available on request.



L. auratum



L. Canadense

MRS. R. O. BACKHOUSE This is one of the most attractive and probably the most vigorous of the entire group. There are a great many beautifully colored Martagon-shaped blooms to a stalk. The interior of the petals is ivory overlaid with a transparent flush of gold and delicately flecked with reddish-purple. The reverse of the petals is a deeper yellow shaded with greenish-orange though the reverse does not show when the blooms are expanded. Plant 6 to 8 inches. Each \$3.50

SCEPTRE One of the loveliest of this group. The blooms are considerably larger than either of the two listed above. The color is deep rose pink over an ivory base. As the plant matures the color fades to a golden ivory flecked with purple. This is a vigorous plant and frequently reaches 6 feet when established. Each \$4.50

SUTTON COURT Similar to Mrs. R. O. Backhouse in form but of a deeper tone. Pale, glittering, canary yellow. Stock very limited. Each \$5.00

Note: See Martagon-Hansonii hybrids.

BAKERIANUM (Burma) The pendulous, bell-shaped trumpets are creamy white, richly spotted with deep maroon on the interior. It is a lovely lily for potting in the cool greenhouse, or for the open. In our northern states it is best to grow it in a sheltered location and to mulch during the winter, though it has been wintered in Vermont. It likes a rich moist soil, and fast drainage. July flowering. Height 2 to 3 feet. Plant 6 to 8 inches deep. Collected wild bulbs that will arrive from India in mid-November. Each \$2.00 Dozen \$22.00

BELLINGHAM HYBRIDS See L. Shuksan

BOLANDERI (California, Oregon) This dainty, West Coast wildling has as many as seven bell-shaped nodding flowers which vary in color from deep crimson with purple spots to a much lighter pinkish red. To date it has proved difficult to establish in the garden, though it seems happiest in a well-drained open woodland. We have had it growing for a year along our brook at Sandyloam. Late July and early August flowering. Height 3 to 4 feet. Plant 5 to 7 inches deep. Each \$1.25 Dozen \$13.00

BRENDA WATTS See Preston hybrids.

BROCADE See Backhouse hybrids.

BROWNII (China) The true variety of Brownii is rarely beautiful and has been appropriately described as "the best tailored of all flowers". It bears from 2 to 4 large, trumpet-shaped and delicately fragrant blossoms a pure waxy white on the inside with chocolate brown stamens and pistil. The outside of each petal is marked by a band of purplish brown. This species is best grown where it will get shade part of the day. Its normal height is about 3 feet and it blossoms in late June. Plant 8 to 10 inches deep.

Stock very limited.

Each \$2.25

Dozen \$24.75

BROWNII, KIUKIANG SEEDLINGS This is a rare late August and September flowering form of *L. Brownii colchesteri*. The plant is more slender than the true *L. Brownii* with broader leaves and it grows to 5 or 6 feet. The white delicately trumpet shaped blooms are very lovely. The reverse is in various tones of bronzy green. This is one of the few late-flowering trumpet lilies and should be a welcome addition to our gardens. Received Award of Merit, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1942.

American grown bulbs free from mosaic. Each \$3.00

CALLOSUM (Korea) A small brick red Martagon that flowers from mid-August to September. The plant is slender and grows to five feet tall. The blooms are small but the color is good. An interesting plant if used in clumps in the border. Plant 4 to 5 inches. Each 35c Dozen \$3.50

CANADENSE Our native meadow lily and a lovely thing it is, with graceful drooping bell-shaped flowers in golden yellow or orange-red. It grows from 3 to 7 feet and does best in a moist situation in partial shade. Late June. Plant from 6 to 8 inches deep.

Collected bulbs.

Each 30c Dozen \$3.25 Hundred \$26.00

CANADENSE FLAVUM The pure yellow form of the above.

Each 35c Dozen \$3.75

CANADENSE RUBRUM The red meadow lily.

Each 35c Dozen \$3.75

CANADENSE GOLDEN RULE See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

CANDIDUM (Europe) The beautiful Madonna Lily is well known. It is a moderately tall, short-trumpet pure white lily with a delicious fragrance. It blooms at the same time as *Delphinium Belladonna* and the combination of the two is traditional. Height 4 to 5 feet. August and September delivery only. Plant early, 3 inches deep in full sun.

We offer American grown bulbs and a few French imports.

Each 45c, 70c, 90c, \$1.10

Dozen \$5.00, \$7.75, \$10.00, \$12.00

Hundred \$40.00, \$62.00, \$80.00, \$96.00

CATESBAEI (Southeastern United States) A richly colored species, varying from yellow marked with scarlet to bright orange-red with purple spots. The upright facing blooms somewhat resemble *L. philadelphicum*, and the foliage is narrow and grassy. This is a difficult lily in cultivation, and is not hardy in the north, where it should be grown in pots. Each 45c Dozen \$5.00

CATESBAEI LONGII See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies

CENTIFOLIUM HYBRIDS A group of glorious trumpet lilies of mixed parentage, with the blood of the rare and striking *L. centifolium* dominant. The fragrant trumpets are immensely large, white, with a flash of yellow in the throat, and the reverse is stained from rose through bronze to green. Mid-July flowering. Height 4 to 6 feet. Plant 8 to 10 inches.

Splendid, mosaic-free bulbs. Each 65c, 80c Dozen \$7.00, \$8.75

CHALCEDONICUM (Greece) Commonly known as "The Old Scarlet Martagon" this is a gorgeous waxy, scarlet Turk's cap lily. There is nothing that can compare with it for brilliance; but this is one of the most difficult lilies to grow in the United States. Plant 4 inches deep in a sunny position. It likes a clay soil, and lime is beneficial. July flowering.
Not available this season.

COLUMBIANUM var. INGRAMII This variety of the widely distributed West Coast *L. columbianum* comes from southern Oregon. It resembles *L. Humboldtii* but is smaller. The bright golden-orange flowers spotted with purple are Martagon in form. Height from 3 to 4 feet. June-July. Plant 5 to 6 inches deep in partial shade. **Each 75c Dozen \$8.00**

CONCOLOR (Korea) This lily is frequently compared to *L. tenuifolium* though the resemblance is actually very slight. In *L. concolor* the blooms are upright rather than pendant, are wide-open and delicately star-shaped rather than recurved, and they are a deeper tone of scarlet. The plant itself is somewhat taller, with broader slightly hairy leaves and stem. It flowers a few weeks later than *L. tenuifolium* and is a most charming lily, one of our favorites. Plant 4 to 6 inches. **Each 40c Dozen \$4.25**

CORONATION See Preston hybrids.

CROCEUM See *L. aurantiacum*.

CROW'S HYBRIDS A vigorous group of hybrids that carry the great white-trumpet flowered group well into the late summer, blossoming about 10 days after the well known *regale*. The flowers are generally white or ivory with green or golden throats and the outside of the petals is variably stained from green to bronze. By comparison with *regale* its maternal grandparent the plant is taller and more vigorous with much larger flowers of better color and texture. Plant 6 to 8 inches.
Strong flowering bulbs. **Each \$1.25 Dozen \$13.50**

DALHANSONII A very handsome lily and one of the finest hybrids we have. The color is rare, a glossy purple brown that takes on a deep mahogany red with the sun shining through it. Plant 8 inches deep in full sun or partial shade. **Each \$3.50**

DAURICUM (N. E. Asia) The true species is now rarely seen in gardens, forms of *L. umbellatum* being frequently substituted. The typical plant is of more slender growth than *L. umbellatum*. The flowers are of an orange shade flushed red with claret-colored spots. It is not particular as to soil but needs drainage and a sunny position. An excellent lily for a splash of color in the early border. June. 3 feet. Plant 5 inches. **Each 40c Dozen \$4.50**

DAURICUM var. PARDINUM The finest of all late flowering forms of *L. dauricum*. Large erect flowers of rich orange red flushed with soft yellow and apricot, profusely spotted with brown. The stem is tall and sturdy and covered with deep shiny green leaves to the very base. This would be a lovely lily if it bloomed at any time but it comes into flower in early August, when the border needs added color, and this makes it doubly welcome. Height 4 feet. Plant 6 to 8 inches. **Each 60c Dozen \$6.50**

DAURICUM var. WILSONI A dwarf growing variety, soft apricot flushed gold and spotted with brown. The flowers are larger and more widely expanded than in the type *L. dauricum*. July flowering. Plant 6 to 8 inches. Each 60c Dozen \$6.50

DAVIDI A striking lily that has been neglected in American gardens. The plant grows to 6 feet and bears a raceme of brilliant red Turk's cap blooms. The habit is graceful and the stature and color make it outstanding no matter what else is in flower at the time. Early July. Plant 6 to 8 inches. Each 65c Dozen \$7.00

DAVIDI var. WILLMOTTIAE This is one of the Orient's finest contributions to our gardens. The deep orange-red flowers grow on a pyramidal raceme. As many as 20 of the Martagon-shaped blossoms are carried on the graceful 5-foot stems. It blossoms in mid-July, has a strong constitution, is easily established and is immune to the diseases that affect some lilies. Plant 8 to 10 inches deep. Each 60c Dozen \$6.50

DUCHARTREI (Tibet) A rare and very distinctive Tibetan species that has not been under cultivation for long. The plant is slender and grows to from 2 to 4 feet tall bearing a raceme of pendant, recurved blooms, cold marble white in color, delicately flecked with purple and marked with green in the throat. When well grown this lily is one of the loveliest plants in cultivation; but it is capricious. It seems to prefer a rather light acid soil with a good humus content preferably on the dry side. It has wandering underground stolons and may come up as much as two feet away from where the bulb is planted. Grown with azaleas and rhododendrons it is especially charming. June flowering. Plant 4 to 5 inches deep. Each \$2.00 Dozen \$22.00

EDNA KEAN See Preston hybrids.

ELEGANS (Thunbergianum) (Japan) A group of upright cup-shaped lilies that resemble the dauricum-umbellatum groups in appearance. For sheer brilliant color in the garden they are indispensable. Blooming period late June, early July. Plant 5 to 6 inches.

ATROSANGUINEUM One of the most admired lilies in our planting. A dwarf, fine deep red with dark crimson center and black spots. It grows to but 8 to 10 inches and is later blooming than most of this group. Excellent for the foreground of the border. Each 75c Dozen \$8.25

DOUBLE SCARLET A new and striking form. The color is a soft rich rosy pink without a trace of the orange-red coloring common to this group. The blooms are very large and carry in the center a cluster of somewhat paler petals. We consider this the only good double lily in existence. The plant grows to less than a foot, and is a good grower, increasing rapidly in the garden. Stock very limited. Each \$1.50 Dozen \$16.50



L. candidum

Photograph by T. H. Schuelke



L. centifolium hybrids

LEONARD JOERG A charming rare form which grows to only 9 inches. The petals are a clear orange yellow, tipped with lacquer red. Each 50c Dozen \$5.50

FIRE KING See Stooke's hybrids.

FORMOSANUM (Formosa) This is a splendid, very late trumpet lily. It somewhat resembles *L. regale* but blooms in late September or even October. The trumpets are longer and somewhat more constricted than *L. regale*. Height 4 to 6 feet. Each 45c Dozen \$5.00

FORMOSANUM, INTERMEDIATE FORM These are crosses of *L. formosanum*, *Pricei* with *L. formosanum*, and the resultant hybrid selfed or crossed back with Price's form. They bloom just after *L. regale* and average 30 inches in height. Plant 5 to 6 inches. Each 60c Dozen \$6.50

FORMOSANUM, PRICEI A dwarf white trumpet lily that starts into bloom at the very beginning of August. It rarely grows more than a foot high. Each 45c Dozen \$5.00

GIGANTEUM (India) A magnificent lily and the pride of the great English estates, but not too easy to handle in most sections of this country. The plant has large broad leaves and a great thick stem that will grow to from 6 to 12 feet. It bears a spike of long, white, sweetly fragrant flowers shaded with purple on the exterior. Location and cultural conditions are very exacting. This lily must have partial shade and will grow well in almost solid shade — an open glade in the woodland is ideal. The soil should be high in humus content and abundant moisture is necessary. If it is not present it must be provided in great quantity to bring the plant to flower. The bulb should be planted so that its tip is at the surface of the ground. DO NOT BURY IT. The bulb is large and flowers but once. When it has flowered it should be lifted and discarded, but the numerous offsets removed and replanted so that they can, in a few years, grow on to flowering size. Smaller bulbs are easier to handle than top-size ones. Collected wild bulbs that will arrive from India in mid-November. Each \$2.00, \$2.50

GRACE MARSHALL See Preston hybrids.

GRAYI (N. Carolina) This is one of our most delightful and individual native plants. It grows to four feet tall and bears racemes of brilliant scarlet thimble-shaped blooms. It is at its best in a rather moist location in partial shade. Plant 6 inches deep. July flowering. Each 75c Dozen \$8.25

GREEN MOUNTAIN HYBRIDS In the fall of 1942 Sandyloam was exceedingly fortunate in purchasing what was probably the finest private collection of trumpet hybrid lilies in the United States. These hybrids, though tested in the garden of the hybridizer for years, had not previously been available to gardeners. They were produced by the late Dr. L. Horsford Abel, and are the result of crossing and recrossing the finest of the following trumpet lilies: *L. princeps* George C. Creelman, *L. princeps* Shelburne hybrid, *L. Crow's* hybrids, and *L. centifolium*.

The buds range from greenish sulphur through bronze green and pink. Some of the flowers are long and tubular, while others are short and wide open. The interiors are pure white or cream, with yellow, pale orange, dark orange, or greenish throats. The anthers range from yellow, brown to dark brown. One of the outstanding characteristics of the group is that unlike most forms of *L. regale* the blooms are scattered along the stem at intervals and open gradually over a period of time, thus being in bloom from three to four weeks in mid-summer. The plants range in height from 3½ to 6 feet. Plant 8 to 10 inches deep.

Especially fine bulbs. Each \$1.00, \$2.00 Dozen \$11.00, \$22.00

GUINEA GOLD A Martagon-Hansonii hybrid that inherits the splendid constitution of both parents. Pink buds make a fine contrast with the open flowers which are yellow, thickly spotted with brown. Holds its color best in light shade. June flowering. Height 5 feet. Plant 6-7 inches deep. Flowering bulbs.

Each \$3.00 Dozen \$32.00

HANSONII (Korea) This is considered one of the best garden lilies because of its charm and ease of culture. Its Martagon-shaped blossoms are a rich cadmium yellow, spotted purplish-brown. It comes early — late June — and grows from 4 to 6 feet tall. It will hold its lovely color best if planted 8 to 10 inches deep in partial shade.

Stock limited.

Each \$1.35 Dozen \$15.00

HENRYI (China) This is another vigorous and dependable lily. It comes into blossom just before the *speciosums* in mid to late August and carries as many as twenty flowers on 5 to 8 foot stems. The flowers though not as large as the *speciosums* are the same frilly recurved shape and are a soft orange-yellow with brown spots. The foliage is excellent but the plant is apt to require staking. Plant 9 to 10 inches deep.

Each 40c, 50c Dozen \$4.50, \$5.50

HENRYI CITRINUM This rare lily is exactly like the type except for color which is a vivid clear lemon yellow. A magnificent plant, but stocks are exceedingly shy.

Each \$10.00

HORSFORDII A charming lily that blooms in early August and establishes well in the garden. The Turk's cap apricot blooms are sparsely spotted with black. Grows to 6 feet. Plant 4 to 6 inches deep.

Each \$1.00 Dozen \$11.00

HUMBOLDTII MAGNIFICUM One of the most striking of our native American lilies. This form of *Humboldtii* is by far the best for general garden use as it is an extremely strong plant that flowers freely. In the eastern states this lily is capricious. The large reflexed blooms are of a golden orange color dotted maroon, each dot bordered by a crimson circle. The dark green foliage is most attractive and is born in whorls upon the stem. The large bulbs may be planted quite deeply — 8 to 10 inches — in a sunny position. July flowering.

Each \$1.25 Dozen \$13.50

HURRICANE See Preston hybrids.

ISABELLA PRESTON A new hybrid developed by Mr. Ralph M. Warner. The pollen parent is unknown but the maternal parent was a form of *L. umbellatum*. It is a striking plant with star-shaped blooms forming a graceful raceme. The blooms are outward facing with a slight tilt upwards and are a vivid orange in color tipped with tangerine red. The plant grows to 4 feet and appears to be an easy and completely charming garden subject. July flowering. Plant 6 to 8 inches. **Each \$7.50**

KELLOGGII (California) A most attractive lily similar to *L. Martagon* in growth. The flowers are much more reflexed, are fragrant and pale pink in color with a yellow stripe through the center of each petal. They are finely spotted with maroon. Plant in partial shade in a loose woodland soil. Good drainage must be provided. Height 2 to 3 feet. June-July blooming period. Plant 5 to 6 inches deep. **Each \$1.50 Dozen \$16.50**

LEICHTLINII var. MAXIMOWICZII (Japan) A fine orange-red Turk's cap spotted with purplish-brown. The plant resembles *L. tigrinum*, but flowers slightly earlier, is more delicate and graceful in habit, and does not bear bulbils. Ordinary garden conditions suit it admirably, though it prefers an acid soil. Well established plants will grow to 5 feet. August flowering. Plant 5 to 6 inches. **Each 75c Dozen \$8.00**

LEMON KING See Stooke's hybrids.

LILLIAN CUMMINGS See Preston hybrids.

LONGIFLORUM PEERLESS A recent seedling of *L. longiflorum* developed on Long Island. It is excellent as a pot plant and equally attractive in the garden. The blooms are very large, well shaped, and fragrant. Height about 2 feet. **Each \$1.00 Dozen \$11.00**

LONGIFLORIUM, "The Estate Lily" This is probably the finest strain of *L. longiflorum* ever introduced. It far outstrips all other varieties in size, substance of flower, stature and ease of culture. Under glass the Estate Lily sends up strong five foot stems which carry from three to eight immense white trumpets fully 50% larger than the best imported varieties of *L. longiflorum*. The flowers last longer than those of any other variety of this lily. For those with greenhouses there is nothing finer to grow for early spring flowering. For outdoor culture it is an excellent trumpet lily for early August and hardy in New England. Plant 8 inches. **Each \$1.85 Dozen \$20.00**

MARHAN A fine and vigorous hybrid between *L. Martagon album* and *L. Hansonii*. The lustrous orange of the petals overlaid with purple gives the effect of burnished copper. June. Height 4 to 5 feet. Plant 6 to 7 inches. **Each \$5.00**
Stock limited.

MARHAN, ELLEN WILLMOTT This form almost identical with *L. Marhan* in color, flowers somewhat later and is one of the most strikingly beautiful lilies in existence. It is a very strong grower and is excellent when planted with the other lilies of the Martagon-Hansonii family. Height 5 to 6 feet. **Each \$5.00**

MARHAN, H. J. ELWES A very rare form. The color is that of **L. Marhan** and **L. Marhan, Ellen Willmott**, the only difference being the splash of deep reddish purple on each petal.
Stock limited. Each \$7.50

MARTAGON This is the old European Turk's cap of cottage gardens. The color is a dull violet or soft pinkish purple with darker spots. Well grown plants will reach a height of 4 to 5 feet, but it is not always an easy lily in American gardens. It prefers a heavy soil, rather moist, well drained, and sweet, and will grow in full sun or light shade. July flowering. Plant 4 to 5 inches.
Each \$1.00 Dozen \$11.00

MARTAGON ALBUM (Europe) We cannot too strongly urge that you plant this as it is one of the loveliest lilies in cultivation. It has delicate small Turk's Cap flowers, pure white and sweetly fragrant. It grows to about 4 feet tall and blooms toward the middle of June. Try it with peonies or with ferns. Plant 4 to 5 inches. Does well in heavy soil.
Each 75c Dozen \$7.50

MARTAGON CATTANIAE Though this magnificent lily is one of the oldest in cultivation it is not at all common. It grows from 5 to 6 feet tall and bears pyramidal racemes of thick petalled recurved flowers, so deep a port-wine color as to be almost black. The unopened buds are frosted with white. Of excellent habit and vigor but capricious in some gardens.
Stock very limited Each \$3.50

MARTAGON-HANSONII HYBRIDS These include the **Backhouse** hybrids, **L. Dalhansonii**, **L. Guinea Gold**, and the **Marhans**.

MAXIMOWICZII See **L. Leichtlinii** var. **Maximowiczii**.

MAXWILL This is considered by many the finest colored hybrid of recent introduction. It is a vigorous relatively disease proof variety that establishes easily and grows prolifically. The 5 to 6 foot stem is luxuriantly leaved. The greatly recurved flowers hang from a pyramidal raceme and are, in color, a brilliant orange-red with black spots and long brick-red stamens. Late July. Plant 8 inches deep.
Each 75c Dozen \$8.00

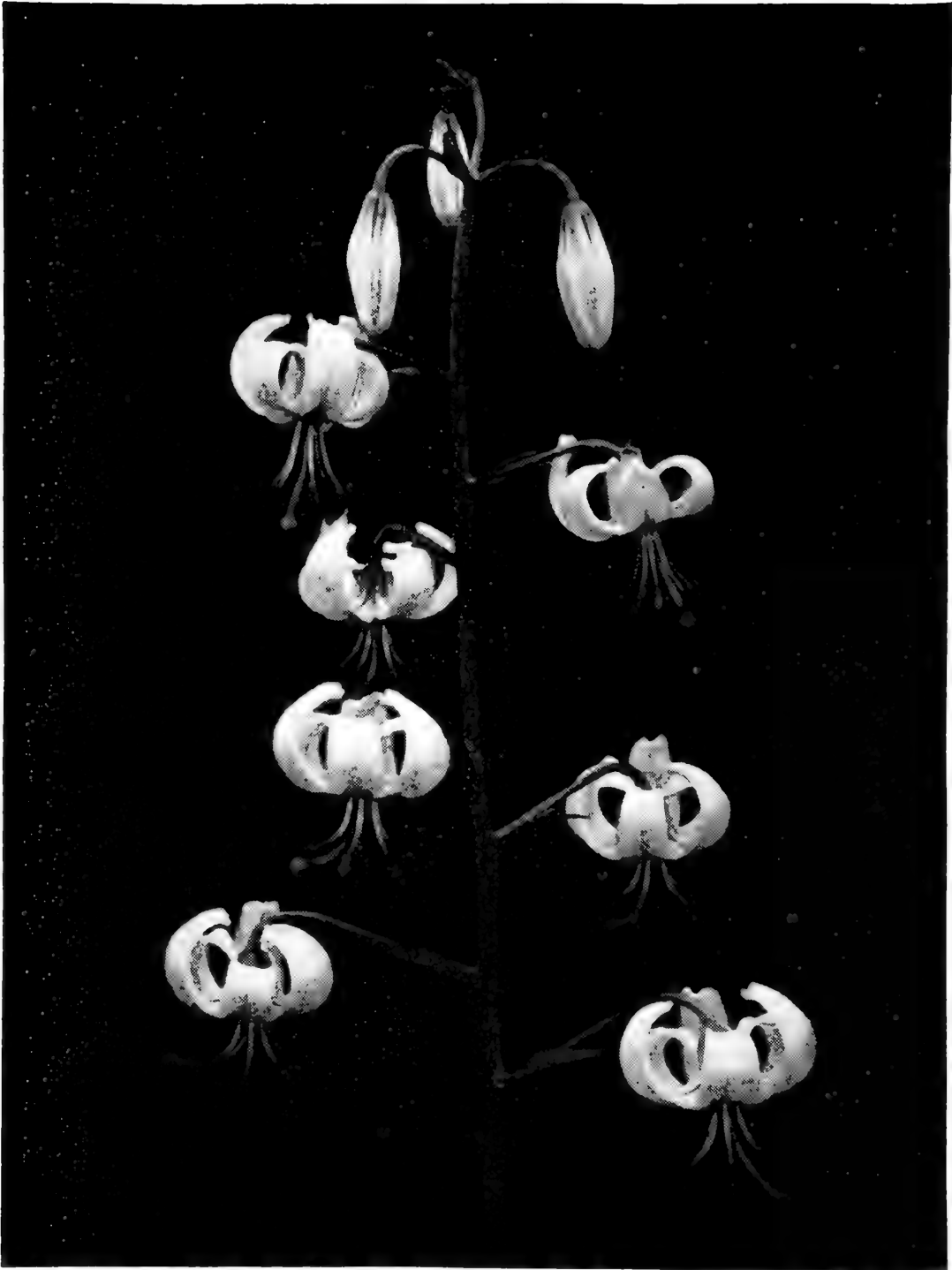
MICHIGANENSE This lily is native to the middle west and botanists have not decided whether it is a distinct species or whether it is a natural hybrid of **L. canadense** and **L. superbum**. The color range is as variable as that of **L. canadense**, but the petals are more reflexed. Like **L. canadense** and **L. superbum** it is an excellent lily for the woodland garden since it likes partial shade and a fairish amount of moisture. Height 2 to 5 feet. July. Plant 6 inches deep.
Collected wild bulbs. Each 50c Dozen \$5.50

MONADELPHUM See **Szovitsianum**.

MOSQUITO See **Preston** hybrids.



L. Giganteum L.



L. Martagon Album

MRS. HENRY'S RARE NATIVE LILIES It is our privilege to present to American gardeners the native lilies discovered by Mrs. J. Norman Henry. The list will grow longer from year to year as additional varieties are ready for distribution. All funds which Mrs. Henry receives from the sale of bulbs are donated to the American Red Cross.

A collection of eight of Mrs. Henry's new color series of *L. philadelphicum* was shown at the 1946 Lily Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. They were given a Silver Medal as well as the Society's Award of Merit.

CANADENSE GOLDEN RULE A most chaste and beautiful lily. The pure golden yellow flowers are completely spotless and have golden yellow pollen. No lily is more exquisitely lovely than this one. Each \$20.00

CATESBAEI LONGII The rare northern form of *L. Catesbaei*. It is a dwarf lily. The beautiful flowers have long clawed petals that are "Coral Red" (Ridgway), shading to yellowish green at base with a few small dark spots. Collected several years ago by Mrs. Henry. This lily demands an acid soil composed solely of peat and sand.

Four flowering size pot grown plants available. Each \$5.00

PHILADELPHICUM BLACK DIAMOND A wonderful and weirdly beautiful lily. The blood red flowers are heavily blotched with black from base to tip of petals.

Strong bulbs that should flower in 1947. Each \$20.00

PHILADELPHICUM BROWN BERRY An extremely handsome and unusual lily. With flowers of a light brown approaching dark old gold "Buckthorn Brown" (Ridgway) and dark spotting. Found by Mrs. Henry and her daughter Josephine. Each \$20.00

PHILADELPHICUM FLAWLESS This pretty little orange lily is without any spotting at all on the petals.

Strong bulbs that should flower in 1947. Each \$10.00

PHILADELPHICUM SUNLIGHT A glorious golden yellow flower of a very pure tone; the slight shading of a trifle deeper yellow towards the center gives it a velvety appearance.

Strong bulbs that should flower in 1947. Each \$25.00

PHILADELPHICUM WYATT Rich yellow petals with bold spotting of blood red. A fine variation of a handsome little lily. This was given to Mrs. Henry by a botanist — Miss Grace Wyatt.

Strong flowering bulbs. Each \$15.00

SUPERBUM, var. HERC HENRY Splendid flowers of unspotted butter yellow with the tips of the petals shaded scarlet.

An outstanding lily. Each \$7.50, \$10.00

SUPERBUM, var. MARY HENRY DAVIS This exquisite lily has flowers of a lovely and unusual shade of yellow, close to Ridgway's "Ochraceous Buff." The conspicuous dark spots show up well on the pale petals. Mrs. Henry has named this distinctive lily for her daughter.
Each \$10.00

SUPERBUM, MRS. HENRY'S NEW VARIETY A splendid lily found in a Florida swamp six years ago. The coloring is much the same as *L. superbum*, but the longer, wide-spreading stamens give grace and distinction to the flowers. The leaves are much longer and narrower than the type and the stem is exceptionally rigid. It is a vigorous grower and reached a height of over 10 feet in its native home. It comes into bloom three or four weeks later than *L. superbum*. It was illustrated in 1942, "American Horticultural Society Lily Year Book" on page 91. It has withstood several sub-zero winters without any protection. This new variety of *L. superbum* will be validly described in the near future.
Each \$30.00

SUPERBUM, var. NORMAN HENRY This is a rare yellow form that was only recently discovered. It is a characteristic *L. superbum* with blooms of a clear, unshaded and unspotted butter yellow. The flowers are of splendid texture with a surface like fine panne velvet. It is in best form when gardens are apt to be rather bare, late July and early August. And it is, without question, one of the most valuable garden plants in the world today and, more than that, one of the loveliest.
Each \$30.00

SUPERBUM, var. PORT HENRY A handsome variety of *L. superbum* with flowers of a remarkable and striking color. From the tip to the base of the petals the flowers are a clear pale orange. There is no shading of any other color and the faint spotting is scarcely apparent. Each \$10.00

MRS. R. O. BACKHOUSE See Backhouse hybrids.

NEPALENSE This is a very rare species collected for us in the Himalayas and closely related to *L. ochraceum*. The large greenish white blooms are funnel shaped with a broad flaring mouth and reflexed petal tips. The throat is stained a deep red-purple. It is decidedly stoloniferous and likes a well drained gritty soil with ample humus. It has been tried in so few gardens that we do not know just how hardy it will be. Mulching is recommended. July flowering. Height 2 to 3 feet. Plant 10 to 12 inches deep. Collected wild bulbs that will arrive from India in mid-November
Each \$1.50 Dozen \$16.50

OCCIDENTALE (California) One of the world's rarest lilies: the pendulous, recurved, orange-red blooms are tipped with crimson, and spotted thickly with black on a greenish-yellow throat. A very difficult garden subject, it grows in wet places, but likes good drainage. A mixture of gravel, loam and peat is suggested, and a ground cover or partial shade are recommended. July flowering. Height 3 to 6 feet. Plant 5 to 6 inches deep.
Each \$1.00 Dozen \$11.00

OCHRACEUM (Burma) The large recurved blooms range from greenish yellow to mustard yellow. The throat is heavily blotched with maroon. This together with *L. nepalense* is a favorite lily in English gardens but is not well known here. It is not considered difficult, but its hardiness is open to question. We have wintered it with a heavy mulch in Vermont, and Mrs. J. Norman Henry has wintered it just outside of Philadelphia. September and October flowering. Height 4 to 6 feet. Plant 10 to 12 inches deep.

Collected wild bulbs that will arrive from India in mid-November.
Each \$2.00 Dozen \$22.00

PARDALINUM A California lily and one of the finest in cultivation. Large, sharply recurved flowers of brilliant orange with the tips of the petals richly colored red and the entire bloom heavily spotted with brown. It will thrive in almost any position but is seen at its best in partial shade. July. Height 5 to 7 feet. Plant 8 to 10 inches
Each 60c Dozen \$6.50

PARDALINUM GIGANTEUM, The Sunset Lily A variety with a more vigorous constitution and even more brilliantly colored flowers. The prevailing color is rich vermillion passing to orange-red at the tips of the petals with a deep golden throat, thickly spotted with purple black spots. It requires no special culture.
Each 50c Dozen \$5.50

PARRYI Probably the loveliest of all American lilies and one of the most beautiful of the entire genus. The fragrant funnel-shaped flowers with slightly reflexed tips are a pleasing citron yellow faintly spotted purple brown. Like many of our West Coast plants this is not always an easy garden subject. "You can't just dump it down in any part of the garden." It needs plenty of humus, a moist and sheltered place, preferably in partial shade. The banks of a stream or that part of the garden where our native orchids will grow is the ideal location. A difficult lily but so beautiful as to be worth some extra attention. Early July flowering. Height 3 to 5 feet. Plant 5 to 8 inches.

Very choice bulbs. Each \$1.50 Dozen \$16.50

PHILADELPHICUM (Eastern North America) One of our few upright flowering native lilies and one of the most brilliantly colored. The flowers are vivid orange scarlet with large dark maroon spots. A woodland lily which does best in acid soil, in partial shade where the drainage is especially good. Grows 1½ feet. Plant 5 inches deep. June to July flowering.

Each 30c Dozen \$3.25

PHILADELPHICUM BLACK DIAMOND See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

PHILADELPHICUM BROWN BERRY See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

PHILADELPHICUM FLAWLESS See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

PHILADELPHICUM SUNLIGHT See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

PHILADELPHICUM WYATT See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

PRESTON HYBRIDS A group of splendid hybrids by Miss Isabella Preston of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Canada. Miss Preston has worked with lilies for years and we are indebted to her for many fine garden plants.

CORONATION One of Miss Preston's most outstanding achievements. The plant grows to three feet tall, is upright and well leaved and bears up to twenty or more somewhat pendant recurved blooms of a clear primuline yellow lightly spotted brown. The exterior of the petals is also a clear pale yellow. Like all of Miss Preston's hybrids this is a tested garden subject, of simple culture and vigorous habit. The color is completely delightful. Plant 6 to 8 inches. Stock limited. Each \$2.75

HURRICANE A new hybrid and a companion plant to **L. Spitfire** which it resembles except for the color which is a brilliant cherry-red. It is a beautiful and distinctive lily of easy culture, though the constitution is not quite so vigorous as that of **L. Spitfire**. Height 3½ feet. Plant 7 inches. Each \$3.75

MOSQUITO This is a recent seedling of **L. Edna Kean** with rather small flowers similar in color and shape to **L. Davidi** var. **Willmottiae**. The blooms are well spaced and are born at right angles to the straight, sturdy stem, which grows to 4 feet. July flowering. Plant 5 to 7 inches deep. Each \$2.75

SPITFIRE An open pollinated seedling of **L. Edna Kean**. The inflorescence is arranged like a candelabrum. Flowers are vase shaped, face upwards. The color is flame scarlet with some medium-sized bay spots. Pollen brazil red. Because of its distinctive and charming shape and ease of culture this is one of Miss Preston's most valuable contributions to the garden. Early July. Height 3 feet. Each \$3.75

STENOGRAPHER SERIES:

BRENDA WATTS This is one of the very best garden lilies. It grows magnificently, establishes readily, and has a strong constitution. It is one of those happy garden subjects that knows its job and proceeds to do it thoroughly. Added to this is the bold and brilliant beauty of the plant itself — tall and graceful, bearing a long spike of outward-facing blooms, soft orange-red in color. For dignity of stature and a mass of sheer color in the July garden it is hard to surpass. Height 5 feet. Plant 6 to 8 inches. Each \$1.50 Dozen \$16.50

EDNA KEAN Resembles **L. Brenda Watts** except for its color which is a deep cherry red, a color almost unique among lilies. It does not have quite the magnificent constitution of **Brenda Watts**, but will hold its own in nine gardens out of ten. Each \$1.50 Dozen \$16.50

GRACE MARSHALL A fine hybrid with deep red, outward-facing, reflexed flowers. The plant grows from 4 to 5 feet, is wiry and erect and will carry up to thirty blossoms. Plant 6 to 8 inches deep in sun or part shade and in a well prepared soil. Each \$1.50 Dozen \$16.50

LILLIAN CUMMINGS Another fine grenadine red hybrid. An extremely vigorous lily and an asset to any collection. Each \$1.50 Dozen \$16.50

PRIDE OF CHARLOTTE One of the finest of the white trumpet hybrids, with strong *L. Sargentiae* characteristics, this lily grows to 5 or 6 feet and flowers in late July and early August. The blooms are large and slightly pendant, ivory white within and stained with greenish bronze on the reverse. The plant produces bulbils in the leaf axils like *L. tigrinum* and *L. Sargentiae*. Each \$1.20, \$1.75 Dozen \$13.00, \$19.00

PRINCEPS A hybrid that developed from an accidental pollination of *L. Sargentiae* on *L. regale*. The late Dr. E. H. Wilson who discovered and introduced both of the latter felt that their offspring was superior to either parent. The buds are long, as in *Sargentiae*, but the white rose-stained flowers are more open. It is larger than *regale* and has a better texture. It is a vigorous and lovely plant and blossoms from 10 days to 2 weeks after *regale* at a time when the mid-summer border is usually in very real need of a strikingly blossoming plant. Plant 8 to 10 inches deep. Each 75c Dozen \$8.25

PRINCEPS PINK These are selected seedlings in which the deep rose and pink coloring of the reverse stains the interior of the petals, so that the entire bloom is suffused and flushed with pink. Each \$2.00, \$3.00

PYRENAICUM (Pyrenees) This dainty Turk's cap has flowers of light yellow spotted black and is heavily scented. While it is relatively difficult in this country it is easier to grow than some of the other European species. It likes a heavy, sweet loam in sun or partial shade and can be grown in a dry location. We have established it at Sandyloam in a light acid soil. Mid-June. Height 2 feet. Plant 5 to 6 inches deep. Each \$1.25 Dozen \$13.50

REGALE (China) This beautiful and well-known white, trumpet-shaped lily should be in every garden. It will thrive for years, increasing in size and beauty with each passing season. July. Height 4 to 7 feet. Plant 7 to 11 inches deep.

Each 45c, 75c, \$1.00
Dozen \$4.50, \$8.25, \$11.00
Hundred \$36.00, \$66.00, \$88.00

ROEZLII CRIMSON (California) *L. Roezlii* type is very similar and closely related to *L. pardalinum*. The form *L. Roezlii* Crimson has blood-red crimson flowers, flecked with maroon, and is a striking garden plant. It prefers a moist situation, a high humus content and partial shade. Height 3 to 4 feet. Plant 6 inches. Each 90c Dozen \$10.00

RUBESCENS (California and Oregon) The Redwood Lily is allied to *L. Washingtonianum*. Tall, slender stalks bear fragrant flowers of tubular shape; white, passing to purple with purple spots. Plant 8 to 10 inches deep in a partially shady position, in the shelter of shrubs or ferns. Best in gravelly soil containing leaf-mold. Late June. Height 3 to 5 feet.

Each \$1.25 Dozen \$13.50

SARGENTIAE (China) A magnificent August-flowering trumpet lily. The long, beautifully fragrant, funnel-shaped blooms are stained with reddish-brown on the outside, creamy-white within and suffused with golden-yellow in the throat. Deep brown anthers. Our bulbs are from a fine private collection, are completely healthy and free of mosaic. If happy they will grow to 7 feet. Plant 8 to 9 inches deep.

Offered subject to crop.

Each \$2.25, \$3.00

SARGENTIAE HORSFORD A splendid variation from the type in which the reverses are evenly stained with a deep garnet-red. The anthers are chocolate-brown.

Each \$15.00

SATAN See *L. UMBELLATUM SATAN*.

SCEPTRE See Backhouse hybrids.

SCOTTIAE A valuable hybrid from Canada which was produced in 1929 and received the RHS Award of Merit in 1932. The blooms face outwards and are of a bright salmon-orange shade spotted purple. A fine garden lily of easy culture. Height 2 to 3 feet. Plant 5 to 6 inches. June to July flowering.

Each \$1.00 Dozen \$11.00

SCOTTIAE HYBRIDS A group of seedlings of *L. Scottiae* developed by the distinguished English grower, W. A. Constable. They are brilliantly colored ranging from soft orange-yellows to vivid reds. Most of them are upright or slightly outward facing, and all of them are dwarf, rarely growing over 10 inches.

Each 85c Dozen \$9.00

SENECA A new hybrid by the distinguished American authority, Mr. George L. Slate, is a distinct and pleasing lily obtained by crossing *L. tigrinum* with *L. Leichtlinii* var. *Maximowiczii*. The flowers face outward, have reflexed perianth segments and are of a softer and more pleasing color than *L. tigrinum*. Mature plants bear 25 or more flowers, considerably more than *L. tigrinum* and bloom during the last three weeks in August, or two to three weeks later than that species. The plants grow to 5 or 6 feet and have very woolly stems and buds. *L. Seneca* grows well in a lime free sandy loam as well as a heavy clay loam containing much lime. The bulbs are small and should be planted 5 to 6 inches deep.

Each \$2.00 Dozen \$22.00

SHUKSAN (Bellingham hybrid) One of the finest hybrids of American origin. On the tall wiry stems are tiers of gleaming jewel-like flowers of warm yellow, richly spotted reddish brown. In color and in pattern the surface might be compared to a leopard's skin. Vigorous and hardy and of easy culture — it should not be omitted from any planting. Mid-July. Plant 6 to 8 inches deep. Each \$1.00 Dozen \$11.00

SPECIOSUM (Japan) This is one of the most popular of all lilies. It comes late in the season, generally starts opening its frilly recurved flowers toward the end of August and carries well into September. Normally it grows to 4 feet. This season we offer the following varieties:

SPECIOSUM ALBUM The beautiful pure white form with a green throat and brown anthers. September and October flowering. Each \$1.20, \$1.75 Dozen \$13.25, \$19.00

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM This is the most widely grown and best known variety of *L. speciosum*. The flowers are white flushed and spotted with pink, ranging in shade from rose-pink to deepest carmine-pink. A hardy and strong growing plant. Each 85c, \$1.50, \$2.00 Dozen \$9.50, \$16.50, \$22.00

SPITFIRE See Preston hybrids.

STOOKE'S HYBRIDS The English specialist, Mr. J. E. H. Stooke, has been working for years with *L. croceum*, *Davidi* and *Willmottiae* and has produced a number of plants of splendid garden value. We imported several of these hybrids in 1940 and, as we have watched them grow and develop, have become most enthusiastic about them.

FIRE KING Those who have seen this lily consider it one of the most important garden plants to have been introduced in many years. It grows to about four feet and develops a magnificent spike that bears up to forty vermillion-scarlet blooms carried at right angles to the stem. The flowers "look at you" and this quality is a distinct break developed from crossing and re-crossing pendant or Turk's cap species with upright forms. *L. Fire King* is easy to grow, tends to multiply and is probably the most brilliantly colored lily in cultivation. A well-grown clump is a mass of sheer flame in the garden for from three to four weeks in early summer. Plant 5 to 7 inches.

Stock limited this season.

Each \$3.25

LEMON KING This lily is one of the loveliest introduced in many years. The blooms, which come in July, are fragrant, a clear lemon yellow, lightly spotted with purplish brown. The plant grows much like *Fire King*, is about three feet tall, and carries up to twenty blooms which "look at you." But the combination of color, size and shape of blooms, together with the wiry strength and delicacy of the plant give the hybrid a perfection that is completely unique.

Each \$20.00

FLOWERING CHART FOR LILIES

MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
<p>RUBELLUM ★ P</p> <p>MONADELPHUM -Y</p> <p>TENUIFOLIUM ★ R</p> <p>PYRENAICUM -Y</p> <p>TENUIFOLIUM GOLDEN GLEAM★O</p> <p>MARTAGON ALBUM ★ W</p> <p>UMBELLATUM W.N.CRAIG★★ Oy</p> <p>DAURICUM ★★ O</p> <p>SCOTTIAE ★★ O</p> <p>CONCOLOR ★★ R</p> <p>HANSONII ★★ Y</p> <p>DALHANSONII ★ B</p> <p>MRS. R.O. BACKHOUSE★★I</p> <p>CERNUUM ★ L</p> <p>JAPONICUM -P</p> <p>WASHINGTONIANUM -L</p> <p>PARRYI -Y</p> <p>BROCADE ★ I</p> <p>SCEPTRE ★★ L</p> <p>CANADENSE ★★ O or Y</p> <p>UMBELLATUM GRANDIFLORUM★O</p> <p>ELEGANS LEONARD JOERG★★ Oy</p> <p>BROWNII ★ W</p> <p>FIRE KING ★★ R</p> <p>GUINEA GOLD ★★ B</p> <p>MARHAN ELLEN WILLMOTT★B</p> <p>AMABILE ★★ O</p> <p>AMABILE LUTEUM ★★ Y</p> <p>CANDIDUM ★ W</p> <p>SCOTTIAE HYBRIDS★★ O-Y AND R</p> <p>BRENDA WATTS ★★ R</p> <p>EDNA KEAN ★ R</p> <p>TSINGTAUENSE ★ O</p> <p>UMBELLATUM MAHOGANY★★B</p> <p>TENUIFOLIUM RED STAR ★ R</p> <p>ELEGANS ASTRESANGUINEUM★★R</p> <p>WILLMOTTIAE ★ O</p> <p>TESTACEUM - A</p> <p>DAVIDII ★★ O</p> <p>REGALE ★★ W</p> <p>ELEGANS DOUBLE SCARLET★★R</p> <p>DUCHARTREI -W</p> <p>GRAYI ★ R</p> <p>GREEN MT HYBRIDS ★★ W</p> <p>PRINCEPS ★★ W</p> <p>CROW'S HYBRID ★★ W</p> <p>PARDALINUM GIGANTEUM★★R</p> <p>SUPERBUM ★ O</p> <p>UMBELLATUM MOONLIGHT★★Y</p> <p>CENTIFOLIUM ★ W</p> <p>MICHIGANENSE ★ O</p> <p>PHILADELPHICUM - R</p> <p>SPITFIRE ★ O</p> <p>CORONATION ★ Y</p> <p>SHUKSAN ★ Y</p> <p>AURELIANENSE SEEDLINGS★★I</p> <p>MAXWILL ★★ O</p> <p>DAURICUM WILSONII★★A</p> <p>AURATUM ★ W</p> <p>CALLOSUM ★★ O</p> <p>SARGENTIAE - W</p> <p>TIGRINUM ★★ O</p> <p>DAURICUM PARDINUM ★★ A</p> <p>SPECIOSUM PUNCTATUM ★★ P</p> <p>FORMOSANUM EARLY ★ W</p> <p>HENRYI ★★ Oy</p> <p>T.A.HAVEMEYER★★I</p> <p>SULPHUREUM -W</p> <p>SPECIOSUM RUBRUM ★★ P</p> <p>LONGIFLORUM, ESTATE LILY -W</p> <p>WARDII -P</p> <p>FORMOSANUM INTERMEDIATE ★ W</p> <p>SENECA ★ O</p> <p>BROWNII KIUKIANG ★ W</p> <p>SPECIOSUM ALBUM ★ W</p> <p>FORMOSANUM LATE ★ W</p>					
<p>COLORS OF LILIES ARE SHOWN BY SYMBOLS GIVEN BELOW.</p> <p>THESE LETTERS ARE PLACED AT RIGHT OF NAME</p> <p>A-APRICOT Oy-ORANGE-YELLOW</p> <p>B-BROWN P-PINK</p> <p>I-IVORY TO PALE YELLOW R-RED</p> <p>L-LILAC W-WHITE</p> <p>O-ORANGE-RED Y-YELLOW</p> <p>BEST GROWERS ARE DOUBLED STARRED ★★</p> <p>GOOD GROWERS IN MOST GARDENS-THOUGH THEY MAY NEED REPLACEMENT FROM TIME TO TIME-ARE SINGLED STARRED ★</p> <p>THIS CLASSIFICATION INTO BEST GROWERS AND GOOD GROWERS IS MEANT TO BE SUGGESTIVE ONLY ONE OR TWO OF THE NEW LILIES ARE NOT WELL ENOUGH KNOWN TO BE ACCURATELY CLASSIFIED ALSO, GARDEN AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS VARY SO THAT LILIES HAPPY IN ONE GARDEN MAY FAIL TO ESTABLISH IN THE NEXT; AND LILIES DIFFICULT IN ONE GARDEN MAY GROW LIKE WEEDS IN ANOTHER.</p> <p>THE FLOWERING PERIODS GIVEN ARE FOR CENTRAL VERMONT. THEY WILL HAVE TO BE ADJUSTED FOR GARDENS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY</p>					
MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER

SULPHUREUM (Burma) The accepted name for this species is now **L. myriophyllum**. It is one of the most striking garden plants in existence, with its long graceful fragrant trumpets on 5 to 7 foot stems. The buds are frequently 10 to 12 inches long. The blooms vary in color from ivory to pure sulphur-yellow, the reverses are stained in shades that range from rose to garnet-red. It is an easy lily to grow, liking ordinary garden conditions, with ample humus and moisture, but it is well to mulch it as soon as the ground has frozen. August and September flowering. Plant 10 to 12 inches deep. Collected wild bulbs that will arrive from India in mid-November.
Each \$2.00 Dozen \$22.00

SUPERBUM The native American Turk's cap is a great favorite with gardeners and is one of the finest of all lilies. The pendant blooms are large and sharply recurved, orange-red in color, tipped with deeper red, and heavily spotted with brown. It adjusts well to almost any location, full sun as well as partial shade, and is recommended for the border, for inter-planting in shrubbery and especially for naturalizing. It can stand more moisture than most lilies. The height of the plant varies from 4 to 8 or 9 feet depending on where it is planted. July flowering. Plant 8 to 10 inches.
Each 40c Dozen \$4.25

SUPERBUM, var. HERC HENRY See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

SUPERBUM, var. MARY HENRY DAVIS See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

SUPERBUM, var. NORMAN HENRY See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

SUPERBUM, var. PORT HENRY See Mrs. Henry's Rare Native Lilies.

SZOVITSIANUM (Caucasus) Related to **L. monadelphum** this lily is distinct from it in several respects from the gardener's point of view. The bell-shaped blooms are less reflexed, and a lighter color, being pale straw-yellow, freely spotted purplish-black. It is earlier to bloom, flowering for us in late May or early June, one of the first lilies in our garden. It grows from 3 to 5 feet, but seems to resent disturbance, and takes a year to establish. It likes plenty of humus, but not too acid a soil, and is happy in half shade.
Each \$2.25 Dozen \$25.00

T. A. HAVEMEYER A very fine hybrid, of American origin, between **L. Henryi** and **L. sulphureum**. The flowers which measure 5 to 6 inches across are semi-trumpet, slightly reflexed, of a soft shade of buff externally lined green; internally at the base of the petals a deep green fading to deep buff while the tips of the petals are a delightful cream. The base of the petals are heavily lined with deep brown papillae. Stamens pale green, anthers deep brown, stigma pale to deep green. Height 4 to 5 feet, flowering period August, September. One of the most beautiful hybrids.
 Stock very limited. **Each \$7.50**

T. A. HAVEMEYER SEEDLINGS The seedlings of **T. A. Havemeyer** are among the loveliest of August flowering plants. They range in color from ivory white through the pale golds to a deep warm yellow. The shape is somewhat variable. Some are of the open trumpet type while others are lovely nodding Turk's Caps. Most are as good as **Havemeyer** and some are better. Whatever their shape or color each one is a gem.

Each \$1.75 Dozen \$19.00

TENUIFOLIUM (*Pumilum* is now the accepted name of this little Siberian lily). The charming Coral Lily is justly popular. It is an engaging little witch, one of the first to bloom, rarely more than 18 inches tall, with small Turk's Cap flowers of brilliant scarlet. It is not a true perennial, tending to be triennial, and it is just as well to start a few new bulbs each year to keep your planting intact. Plant 4 to 5 inches. Each 30c Dozen \$3.25

TENUIFOLIUM GOLDEN GLEAM This lily is a rich glittering orange form of the well known **L. tenuifolium**. It is a splendid garden lily. Plant 4 to 6 inches. Bulbs offered this season are especially fine. Each 45c Dozen \$5.00

TESTACEUM (Hybrid) The beautiful Nankeen Lily is one of the choicest and most effective plants for the garden. Similar in growth to **L. candidum** but it bears heads of fragrant broad, recurved flowers of nankeen yellow, delicately flushed with palest pink. Unlike **L. candidum** the flowers form an open cluster at the very top of the stem and are pendulous. It is not particular as to soil, a good loam is most satisfactory and a little lime is beneficial. Bulbs should be planted shallow (4 inches) and early. Best grown in full sun, it also does well in partial shade but is more liable to injury from botrytis in the latter situation. As the color is so delicate it requires careful placing. As companions, pale blue delphinium, the deep purple of **L. Martagon Cattaniae**, or a background of shrubbery have all been suggested. There have never been enough bulbs of this variety to meet the demand.

Each \$2.25, \$3.00 Dozen \$24.50, \$32.00

THE DUCHESS A new hybrid by F. L. Skinner developed from a cross of **L. amabile** on a yellow seedling of **L. dauricum**. The blooms open flat and face outwards with a downward tilt. The color is a brilliant orange-yellow, brown spotted. The plant grows to 2½ feet and flowers in late June. Plant 5 to 7 inches.

Each \$5.00

TIGRINUM, Mosaic-free The Tiger Lily is so well-known that it needs no description here. It is a magnificent August flowering lily and indispensable for the herbaceous border. We are pleased to offer the old New England type as it was brought here centuries ago by our sea captains. This is an especially vigorous form with dark rich green foliage and stems that seem to delight in their ability to grow and reach toward the sun. We consider it quite the finest form of **L. tigrinum** in commerce. Height 6 feet. Plant 5 to 8 inches.

Each 50c, 60c Dozen \$5.50, \$6.50

TIGRINUM SPLENDENS (China) This is a later flowering form of the Tiger Lily and is one of the oldest lilies in cultivation. It thrives in almost any soil or location and no garden is complete without the brilliant display its colorful blooms bring from the end of July to late August. In addition to its use in the garden we also suggest it for naturalizing.

Each 30c Dozen \$3.25 Hundred \$26.00

TSINGTAUENSE Somewhat resembles *L. concolor*, but is much more striking and vigorous. The broad rich green foliage grows in whorls around the stem as does the foliage of *L. Hansonii*. The individual blooms are a glossy lacquer red, upright, star-shaped with long fluted petals. This is one of the good new garden lilies, distinctive and adaptable. July. 3 feet. Plant 6 to 7 inches.

Each \$1.50 Dozen \$16.50

UMBELLATUM (European garden hybrids) The so-called Flame, Candlestick or Torch Lily of our gardens. They are distinguished from *L. dauricum* and *elegans* by stature and habit of growth. All bear umbels of upright, cup-shaped flowers in brilliant colors and nothing can compare with them when planted in groups in the border. They are of easiest culture, require no care and establish well, quickly forming good sized clumps. We list a group of distinct color and habit. Late June. Plant 5 to 6 inches.

GRANDIFLORUM The common form, a brilliant orange-red spotted with deeper red. Height 2½ feet.

Each 50c Dozen \$5.00

MAHOGANY A very showy form with a good head of large blooms, of deep mahogany-red. The plant is dwarf, rarely exceeding twelve inches.

Each 90c Dozen \$10.00

MOONLIGHT We are pleased to present this new hybrid which was recently developed by Mr. Louis Vasseur and awarded the First Class Certificate by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1943. It is without question the outstanding pure yellow form of the entire cup-shaped group of lilies. The blooms are very large and widely opened with gracefully shaped petals. The color is the warm pale yellow of harvest moonlight. The reverse of the petals is delicately stained with apricot and there is a suggestion of this color on the tips, but unless examined closely this color is not visible. The general effect is clear soft gold, which is most striking against the deep rich green of the foliage. In the mass, or as an individual plant, this lily is one of the showiest possible garden subjects. The plant is vigorous, increases rapidly and is most floriferous. Height 3 to 4 feet.

Each \$1.75 Dozen \$19.00

SATAN A new clone developed by the outstanding American specialist, Mr. George L. Slate, and offered for the first time this season. The plant grows to 18 inches and bears up to four or five large well spaced blooms deep blood red in color. It is a good grower and increases rapidly in the garden. We expect it to replace all other deep red forms of this lily as soon as stocks are larger and more available.

Each \$5.00

SELECTED SEEDLINGS This is a group of mixed seedlings also developed by Mr. George L. Slate. It is from these that he made his final selections for the series of new lilies that we are beginning to introduce this year. The first named clone is SATAN. Several others will be offered during the next few years. The **SELECTED SEEDLINGS** are not a chance group, but were carefully bred and those that are offered here are all so-called second bests. Almost any of them would be good enough to introduce as a new clone, but some of them are not sufficiently distinct from other lilies now in existence to warrant separate naming. Others of very fine quality are being discarded in favor of one of the slightly better named clones. The color range is pale yellow to orange, through flame, to deep blood red. A very few of them have outright-facing, wide-open, or reflexed blooms. Any of them is a first-rate addition to the garden. It is not possible for us to select from this group in terms of color or shape, but you may be certain that each plant will be both striking and distinctive.

Each \$1.25 Dozen \$12.50

VIOLET NILES WALKER Mr. Louis Vasseur considers this his finest seedling. It is a clear unspotted lily of vivid persimmon orange, with slightly deeper shadings towards the center of the petals. The plant grows to 18 inches and bears from five to six wide-open blooms that measure six inches across. It holds its glowing color well in full sun or light shade and flowers at about the same time as W. N. CRAIG.

Each \$7.50

W. N. CRAIG We are pleased to present this new hybrid by Mr. Louis Vasseur. It is a striking and graceful plant carrying up to six blooms of a clear unspotted orange-yellow. The petals are slender and so well spaced that most forms of *L. umbellatum* seem coarse by comparison. It is a vigorous plant that grows 2 to 2½ feet and is among the first of the *umbellatum* to flower. It is named in honor of Wm. N. Craig and was awarded the First Class Certificate of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1943.

Each \$2.50 Dozen \$26.00

VIOLET M. CONSTABLE A new hybrid introduced in 1941, by Mr. W. A. Constable. We quote his description: "This lily, raised in our nurseries, first flowered in July, 1938. It is in effect a superb, rich yellow *Lilium Willmottiae*, but with improvements in vigor inherited from its great grandparent, *L. cromottiae*. When mature it produces a stiff erect stem densely clothed with narrow dark green foliage, bearing from 20 to 30 large pendant flowers of rich yellow, heavily spotted with deep purple. We consider the introduction of yellow to the easily grown *Davidi* group of lilies to be one of the most valuable achievements of the lily hybridist in recent years." A very few bulbs available. July flowering.

Each \$10.00

VIOLET NILES WALKER See *L. UMBELLATUM* **VIOLET NILES WALKER.**

WALLICHIANUM (India) The long, 7 to 9 inch blooms, narrowly trumpet shaped, with flaring mouth, are creamy-white within and green without. This lily is not widely known in this country and we do not know how it will react to garden cultivation. It comes from the western Himalayas rather than from tropical India, and should be relatively hardy. August and September flowering. Height 4 to 6 feet. Plant 8 inches deep.

Collected wild bulbs that will arrive from India in mid-November.
Each \$1.50 Dozen \$16.50

WASHINGTONIANUM var. PURPUREUM Like many other West Coast lilies this beautiful variety of *L. Washingtonianum* will not succeed without due care and rarely will it throw good heads the first season after planting. Do not be impatient. Plant in gravelly soil in a partially shaded position with a good mixture of leaf-mould and — if you see that the drainage is perfect — you will be rewarded with handsome stems of fragrant white flowers suffused and dotted with a deep wine-purple.

American nursery grown bulbs. Each \$1.50 Dozen \$16.50

WILLMOTTIAE See *L. Davidi* var. *Willmottiae*.

YELLOW BUNTING One of the most attractive recent introductions by Mr. F. L. Skinner, and a lily destined for an important place in early gardens as stocks become available. It is a pure butter-yellow form of *L. tenuifolium*, identical in every respect with the parent plant, except for color and season, which is several weeks earlier than the type. Easily grown, but should be mulched to protect it from late spring frosts. Comes true from seed if hand pollinated.

Each \$2.00 Dozen \$22.00

LILIES FROM SEED

As we have had many requests for seed we have arranged to offer a limited number of varieties. Seeds should be planted about ½ inch deep and may be sown in the open, but can be controlled more readily if planted either in a cold frame, or in flats in the house. The species starred (*) should germinate in from a month to six weeks—the others are slow and though they germinate underground will not show their first growth above ground until the second summer. A light mulch of sphagnum or peat moss is helpful in maintaining an even soil moisture. During the last two years we have had marked success in growing lilies from seed in the sterile artificial soil, **SANDYLOAM SEED STARTER**, with **LIQUA-VITA** as a food. (See page 28).

Seeds of the following are priced at 25c per packet and the number of seeds in each packet varies according to the rarity of the species. While hybrid lilies do not come true from seed, it should be noted that the possibilities in such a packet are most fascinating for the gardener.

*amabile	*longiflorum
*amabile luteum	*Maxwill
auratum	michiganense
Backhouse hybrids	*nepalense
Bakerianum	*ochraceum
Brownii colchesteri	Parryi
	*princeps
*callosum	*regale
canadense	*regale hybrids
*centifolium	
columbianum	*Sargentiae
*concolor	Shuksan
*Crow's hybrids	speciosum rubrum
	*sulphureum
*dauricum pardinum	superbum
*Davidi	Szovitzianum
*Davidi var. Willmottiae	
	*tenuifolium
*formosanum	*tenuifolium Golden Gleam
*formosanum, Intermediate Form	tsingtauense
*formosanum, Pricei	
giganteum	*umbellatum grandiflorum
*Green Mt. hybrids	Wallichianum
	Washingtonianum
*Henryi	

In addition to the above we offer seed of:

***L. centifolium hybrids** from one of our fine West Coast hybridizers.
This is hand pollinated and is carefully selected to give a wide range of color and form. **Packet of 50 seeds 50c**

***L. Yellow Bunting.** **Small packet \$1.00**

GARDEN MATERIALS HELPFUL IN GROWING LILIES

HORMODIN POWDER NO. 1

At Sandyloam we find Hormodin No. 1 most helpful in establishing all lilies and we especially recommend that bulbs of any rare, expensive or slightly difficult lily be dusted before they are planted. The old roots should be clipped before dusting and new roots will establish quickly.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. package, each 25c.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. package, each 50c.

SPERGON

A number of disinfectants are in use for the prevention of both basal rot and damping off. We find Spergon a shade better than most and also the handiest to use. It is a fine yellow powder with which bulbs susceptible to basal rot should be dusted before planting.

2 oz. bottle, 45c.

PENETROL

A new compound that acts as both spreader and sticker when mixed with Bordeaux. It causes the spray to adhere for weeks even through wet weather. It can also be used with nicotine solutions for the control of aphids. Used at the rate of one pint to fifty gallons of water. Full directions on bottle.

1 qt. bottle, 75c.

1 gal. bottle, \$1.75.

SANDYLOAM SEED STARTER

A specially treated pulverized mica, completely sterile and retentive of moisture, and one of the most satisfactory media in which to start young plants. It is especially helpful in avoiding damping off and basal rot, both of which are fairly prevalent in the average seed-bed. With careful feeding, young bulbs can be grown in the Starter until such time as the gardener is ready to place them in the open, or even until they reach flowering size, if desired.

5 lb. bag, \$1.00.

10 lb. bag, \$1.85.

LIQUA-VITA

Specially prepared liquid fertilizer which contains all of the important food elements for seedlings and growing plants together with small amounts of the so-called minor ones. It is preferable to most other fertilizers in that all of the elements are soluble and easily absorbed by the plants. Full directions on package. Recommended for use with SANDYLOAM SEED STARTER.

8 oz. bottle, 45c.

32 oz. bottle, \$1.25.

1 gal. bottle, \$4.00.

Prices not prepaid on the above five garden materials.



The Martagon-Hansonii hybrids in a woodland setting



L. Sulphureum

CULTURAL NOTES

When lilies are healthy and find a place in the garden that they like, they thrive.

Most lilies like partial shade at some point during the day. A very few of them actually prefer full sun and an even smaller number like heavy shade. These are noted in the text. Almost all like a ground cover of some sort that will shade the ground in which they are growing but will leave the stems free to rise up into the sun.

Good locations are various. The perennial border offers excellent growing conditions for most species. Lilies are happy when interplanted with peonies, iris and other plants. Almost all of them are effective and do exceptionally well when planted in isolated groups against the shrubbery. The taller ones are happy and effective within light shrubbery. A rather large group lend themselves to naturalization and the woodland garden.

A good friable loam with plenty of humus is the best soil. Do not be afraid to feed. Bonemeal, well rotted manure or compost can be worked into the beds. A mulch of manure and commercial fertilizer is excellent if applied in fall so that the food will work down into the ground during the winter. Manure can also be applied as a summer mulch if desired and is best if used either at or after the time of flowering. Manure should not be used on those varieties of lilies labeled capricious or those highly subject to basal rot.

The majority of species are best if fall planted, so we strongly urge purchasing at that time. Bulbs are lifted and shipped as soon as they are ready. Some mature early in August, others not till mid-November. If the bulbs are going to arrive late in the season and there is danger that the ground might be frozen at the time, it is recommended that it be mulched with leaves, straw or boughs to keep it open. After the bulbs are planted the mulch should be replaced so the ground temperature will reach freezing gradually.

Planting depth for lilies should be three times the vertical diameter of the bulb. This distance is measured from the bottom of the bulb. There are five exceptions to the general rule: the two European lilies, *L. candidum* and *L. testaceum*, which have no stem roots, are planted a few inches below the surface; and the three Indian lilies, *L. cathayanum*, *L. giganteum* and *L. cordatum* are planted with the tip of the bulb at the surface. In the rare situations where the ground water level is very close to the surface more shallow planting is indicated. However, it is also true that lilies have a tendency to find their own depth and that the depth varies from location to location; consequently, the depth at which the bulbs are placed is somewhat flexible. We have seen an entire bed of *L. pardalinum* work itself up from ten to twelve inches to three or four inches from the surface, because the bed where they were growing was periodically flooded and the shallower planting met their requirements. Likewise, in another bed of *L. auratum*, where the bulbs were set only six or seven inches below the surface, we found on digging that they had pulled themselves down to from eighteen to twenty-four inches.

Good drainage is essential. Do not attempt to plant lilies where they must stand in water for any length of time as this will be conducive to rot.

There are certain problems connected with the growing of all garden plants and lilies naturally have their share. The following discussion deals with these and with the means by which they can be controlled.

SPRING FROSTS

Occasionally late spring frosts raise havoc, especially when they follow an early warm good growing period. Those lilies that tend to start into growth very early as do *L. regale*, *L. Hansonii*, and the Martagon-Hansonii hybrids are naturally most liable to injury. On this account we recommend a good winter mulch over these lilies in areas liable to late frosts. The mulch tends to keep the bulbs dormant in spring so that when they emerge and the buds show, danger of frost injury is pretty well past. If manure, peat moss, leaves, straw or pine needles are used this material may be left on through the summer, thus working into the soil and adding humus content. If boughs or similar material is used it should be left on as late as possible. Lilies planted through perennials or light shrubbery are fairly well protected by the foliage of these surrounding plants.

BOTRYTIS

Botrytis is troublesome in some localities. This is the fungus that forms brown spots on the leaves during damp weather, particularly in spring and early summer. Attempts to control it are primarily for the sake of appearance. Unless the condition is serious the bulbs are not affected though they may not achieve their full growth for the following year. In districts where it is prevalent, those districts having extended damp weather in spring, preventive measures are recommended. A spray or dust of Bordeaux¹ applied early will help to ward off an attack. This should be repeated whenever the weather is damp. Lilies especially susceptible to Botrytis should be planted, if possible, where the foliage has an opportunity to dry off. Morning sun and a gentle breeze are helpful. This group includes *L. candidum*, *L. testaceum*, *L. chalcedonicum*, *L. canadense*, and *L. Hansonii*. *L. candidum* is probably the worst offender. With this lily the spores of the fungus are carried through the winter on the basal leaves that form in autumn. By spring these leaves have served their function and can be removed and burned if there is a tendency to Botrytis in the garden.

MOSAIC

Mosaic has been the most widely discussed of the troubles affecting lilies. We are going to treat it at some length here because so much of the popularly published information on the subject has been both impractical and misleading.

Mosaic is a virus that affects a few lilies seriously, some slightly and many not at all. There is no known cure. Perhaps some day the research pathologists will find one. Frankly, we do not feel it is nearly so serious as it has been generally painted, since it is quite easy to detect, comparatively easy to "live with" and can be well controlled by proper selection and spacing of varieties in the garden. The gardener who has a bit of space so that his lilies are interplanted with other perennials and mayhap some shrubbery will have little or nothing to worry about.

Recently we visited the garden of one of our customers who had phoned us to come and see her *L. auratum* which were "eight feet tall growing up into the apple tree." This garden is a very simple illustration of the success possible through thoughtful planning. The whole area is rather small; it is well broken by light shrubbery and perennials; and in the same garden are Madonnas and speciosum magnificum both infected with mosaic, less than twenty feet from Regals, Tigers and auratum which are clean and have remained clean in this supposedly dangerous company for the last five years.

¹ See Penetrol on page 28.

For the gardener's convenience we are classifying the more important varieties according to their susceptibility to mosaic:

Group I

The first group consists of a number of fine standard garden lilies which always have mosaic. One or two have had it for hundreds of years. In spite of this they are all splendid plants that delight their owners year after year.

L. candidum	L. chalcedonicum (with rare exceptions)
L. elegans	L. princeps, George C. Creelman
L. testaceum	L. T. A. Havemeyer
L. umbellatum	L. tigrinum (with rare exceptions)

Group II

The second group, at the other extreme as to susceptibility, consists of those lilies that resist infection to the point where they can be safely considered immune.

L. Brownii (type)	L. Martagon (all forms)
L. giganteum	L. pardalinum (all forms)
L. Hansonii	The Martagon-Hansonii hybrids

Group III

The third group is liable to infection but does not acquire it readily and tends to survive for a number of years in the garden, though the plants will gradually deteriorate somewhat and may finally die out.¹

L. regale	L. Maxwell ¹
L. tenuifolium	L. sulphureum ¹
L. Willmottiae ¹	L. monadelphum ¹
L. Henry ¹	L. Szovitsianum ¹
L. cernuum	All of the Preston, Stooke's and Bellingham hybrids ¹

Group IV

The fourth group consists of those lilies that are most highly susceptible to infection and rarely survive more than a single season when infected.¹

L. auratum	L. japonicum
L. canadense ¹	L. superbum ¹
L. formosanum	

These classifications while an invaluable guide to the gardener are somewhat artificial. Actually the two hundred odd varieties and species of lilies run the whole gamut from susceptibility to immunity and within each classification there is considerable range in regard to immunity. This is particularly true of Group IV in which *L. auratum*, *L. formosanum*, and *L. japonicum* are the most highly susceptible that we know, while *L. canadense* and *L. superbum* can stand a fairish amount of exposure. Now and then we find individual clones that show a real degree of resistance.

Mosaic is spread from one plant to another **ONLY** by means of a small group of sucking and chewing insects. It does not travel through the air or soil. Aphis are the principal culprits. The farther north one

¹ Those designated are less susceptible than the others within the given group. Also, individual plants within Groups III and IV may prove relatively resistant.

goes the fewer aphids one finds. At Sandyloam we have none. We believe that our only mosaic carrier is the potato leaf hopper. The insect carriers are almost invariably wind blown or crawling and consequently do not tend to travel very far, not more than 30 to 50 feet in the garden.

With this knowledge as a basis the gardener can order and plant his lilies with more understanding and with relative safety and confidence. Lilies from Groups I and II are completely reliable. They will never perish from mosaic, and they can be planted any place without fear as to their susceptibility.

The lilies in Group III can be ordered with a good deal of confidence. They are all of them first rate garden lilies and even if infected with mosaic will be excellent garden plants for many, many years. However, if a particular gardener wishes any one of this group of lilies in very special form, with a maximum of height and floriferousness he should buy clean bulbs, which we offer, and plant them at some distance from the lilies in Group I.

Group IV is a quite different story. This small group has in it the lilies we must guard. If they were not so exquisite they would not warrant the special attention they require. But *L. auratum* and *L. japonicum* are so beautiful that most gardeners feel that the extra effort necessary to grow them well is justified. And too, their price is not so high but replacement is feasible every few years. If these lilies are to last in the garden more than a year or two they must be kept at a safe distance from all lilies except those in Group II. A distance of 30 to 50 feet from infected plants is recommended. (This you will remember is as far as the carriers are apt to travel in the garden.) The group does especially well when planted alone against shrubbery.

It is our opinion that the average gardener will find it very much simpler to plan his plantings in terms of getting along with mosaic than it will be for him to try to eliminate it altogether. Our own losses from mosaic are always negligible because we follow the cultural program we recommend for the gardener. But we do have some losses now and then and the gardener in turn should expect to have to make some replacements from time to time. We use every precaution to see that the bulbs that we send out are clean. We isolate by planting in the woodland and we spray regularly with nicotine sulphate to control the carriers. When you order lilies from us from Groups II, III, and IV you may expect clean bulbs, though we have not felt justified in issuing a blanket guarantee that they are mosaic-free. That would require laboratory testing of every individual bulb before shipment. Most of the lilies in Group I that have had mosaic throughout their history, the Madonnas probably from Biblical times, are infected in our plantings. But while every dooryard Tiger and umbellatum has mosaic and thrives indefinitely, we are slowly building up some clean stocks of these particular lilies for the handful of mosaic-free gardens which exist in this country.

BASAL ROT

Though basal rot has been recognized for many, many years it is still little understood even by the specialist. Fortunately it attacks only a limited number of lilies, and we are now learning that prevention and control are possible through disinfection and careful attention to good cultural practices. It is a kind of rot that starts either on the roots of the lily or at the basal plate and works up through the bulbs causing the scales to drop off and fall away. It is possible that it may



L. superbum var. *Norman Henry*



L. Szovitsianum

be present in the soil in which the bulbs are planted. It is possible that it may be present on bulbs when they arrive from the nursery and it is also possible that some slight bruise or injury that occurs during packing or mailing or handling in the garden may be responsible. As a precaution against basal rot's developing we disinfect all bulbs before shipment, but this does not preclude their acquiring the disease, though it is a very real safeguard.

We feel that the current habit of shipping bulbs with the roots intact is not helpful and may sometimes be harmful, as these roots rarely survive and take hold again in their new home but only tend to rot once they are in the soil. In some varieties that are not susceptible to basal rot the presence or absence of roots is relatively unimportant. However, in our experience those lilies liable to basal rot are much less apt to acquire infection if the roots are clipped before the bulb is replanted. If they are removed, Hormodin or any of the standard rooting powders will help the bulb to quickly form new and healthy roots. Dusting with Spergon is an added precaution.

In the matter of basal rot there is a subtle factor worthy of mention. The purple form of *L. Martagon* which is native to Europe thrives in European gardens and is apparently not subject to basal rot. In this country the purple *Martagon* is a different story. There is no lily more susceptible to basal rot, even when it has been grown from seed here. The white *Martagon*, which is native to the same areas in Europe, thrives in both European and American gardens. These illustrations could be repeated many times with other well known varieties. All we can say is that in a certain environment a given lily tends to thrive—or the reverse. No one has as yet been able to put his finger on just what occurs. This will, of course, be an area for some future research.

In addition to *L. Martagon* type, the following lilies are especially susceptible to basal rot in American gardens: *L. chalcedonicum*, *L. testaceum*, *L. croceum*, *L. pardalinum*, *L. Humboldtii*, some of the *Bellingham* hybrids, *L. pyrenaicum*, *L. formosanum*, and *L. speciosum*.

It may be of interest to note that basal rot is probably the principal factor responsible for the serious losses that frequently occur in seedling lilies.¹

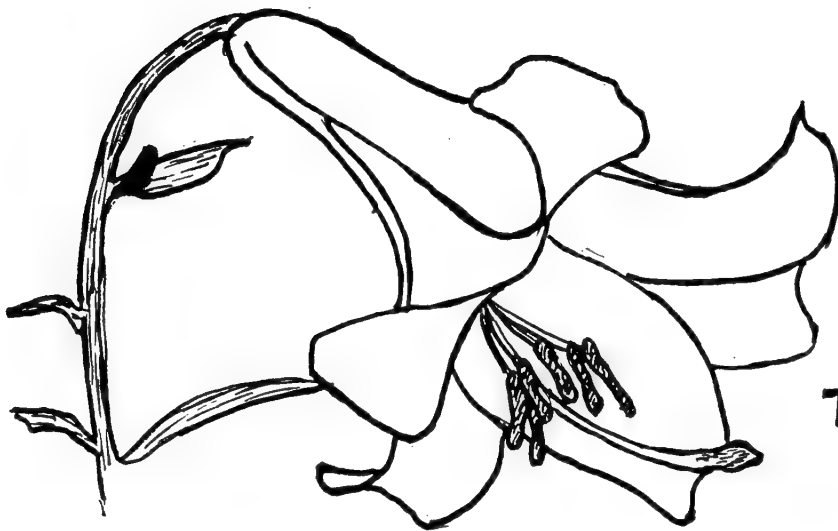
¹ See *Lilies From Seed* on page 27, and *Sandyloam Seed Starter* on page 28.



UPRIGHT LILY



MARTAGON LILY



TRUMPET LILY

TYPES OF LILY BLOOMS

CLASSIFICATION OF THE LILIES LISTED

Lilies may be roughly classified into three main groups:

- (1) Upright or umbellatum.
- (2) Turk's Cap or martagon.
- (3) Trumpet.

Within each classification there is an almost endless variation in size, shape, color and flowering season. If we take each of the three in turn we shall get a somewhat clearer picture of the lilies that compose a given group.

UPRIGHT LILIES

L. umbellatum is typical in shape and flowering habit of most members of the family. It is illustrated in the pen sketch on page 34 and in the plate opposite page 32. The colors are largely in the red, orange, vermillion, apricot and yellow tones. Purples, pinks and whites are excluded. The season starts in late May with various forms of *L. dauricum* and ends in mid-August with *L. dauricum pardinum*. Most of the orange-red umbellatum lilies are familiar but the yellows, the apricots and the dark reds are not quite so widely known and have a distinct charm.

These lilies differ from all others in their stature and height, rarely attaining 3½ feet while many are as dwarf as eight inches. The combination of the height with the broad brilliantly colored upright blooms makes them extraordinarily effective for mass planting either in the herbaceous border or against shrubbery.

MARTAGON LILIES

Turk's Cap lilies are illustrated in the pen drawing on page 34 and in the plates of *L. amabile*, *L. Martagon album*, and *L. superbum* Norman Henry. They all have pendant flowers more or less recurved, tend to grow in clumps and have a rather slender wiry stem. They run the entire gamut of color from the pure white and pale pinks through the various yellows, the orange reds, the vermillions, the scarlets, the deep reds; through the lovely orchid tones of *L. cernuum* to the deep purple, almost black, of *L. Martagon Cattaniae*. The season starts in May with the eighteen inch *L. tenuifolium* and closes with a five foot form of *L. speciosum* in October.

TRUMPET LILIES

The trumpet lilies are a group unto themselves. Here too there is considerable variation in color, size and flowering period.

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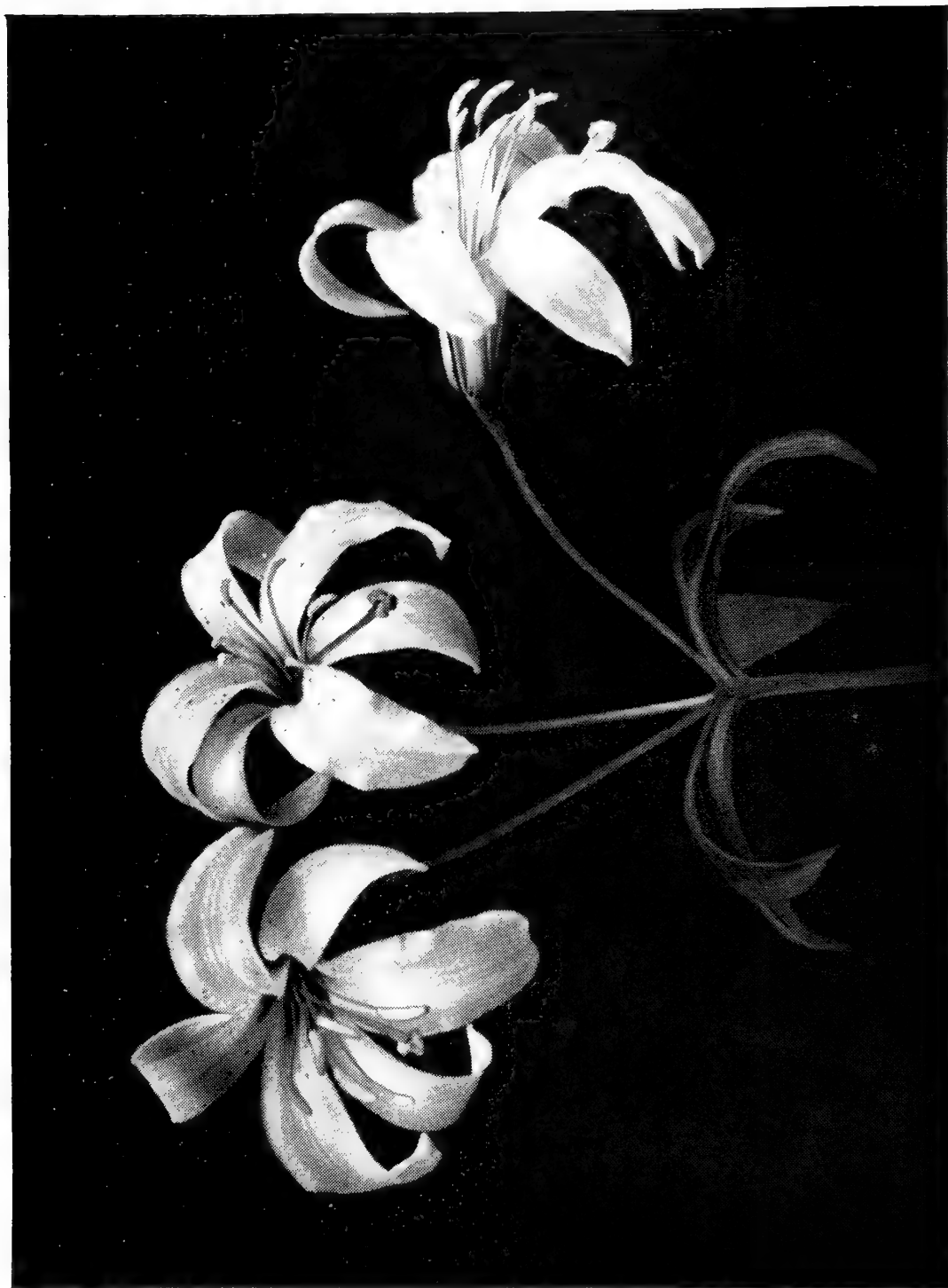
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L. umbellatum



L. Washingtonianum

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